CLOSED STACK

AUG 25 1961

The People's Korea

No. 29 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1961 WEEKLY ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

WORKERS IN DPRK REGISTERING WONDERFUL LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS WHICH ACCELERATE PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF FATHERLAND

Workers in the DPRK are now registering wonderful labor achievements all over the country, in order to accelerate peaceful unification of their fatherland. The following are a part of their wonderful results:

17,000 Million KW/H of Electric Power to be Produced in Seven Years

Today, the northern part of the Republic is producing electric power enough to meet domestic needs.

Per capita output of electric power in North Korea is ten times that in South Korea.

Last year, this industry produced 9,149 million kw/h of electricity, that is, 8.7 times that in 1953 and 1.8 times that in 1956.

These wonderful results owe much to the Korean Workers' Party's unremitting efforts to give priority to increased output of electricity.

After the Liberation, the Korean people had completely rebuilt generators and the facilities destroyed by the Japanese forces when they surrendered in 1945.

During the Korean War, however, 85 per cent of generating facilities and 60 per cent of transformers and other facilities were destroyed by the U.S. imperialists. They dropped some 1,000 bombs on the Supung Hydro-Power Station alone, the biggest station in Asia.

After the war ended, the Korean Workers' Party concentrated its efforts on reconstructing the ruined facilities.

The Supung Hydro-Power Station, boasting of its capacity of generating 700,000 kva has been rebuilt and the Changjingang Hydro-Power Station was reconstructed one year ahead of schedule.

A thermal power station with a capacity of 70,000 kw/h was also rebuilt.

In 1960, workers surpassed the production target by 145 million kw/h. This amount of electric power is double the capacity of the Kumgwangsan Hydro-Power Station which was constructed by the Japanese imperialists.

Our workers have built in only three years the Tongnogang Power Station; the Japanese imperialists failed to complete even its foundation work in ten years after the construction started.

Today, this plant accounts for two-thirds of the electric power produced in South Korea.

Moreover, the Unbong Hydro-Power Station with a generating capacity of 400,000 kva, the Seudu Hydro-Power Station with 450,000 kva and the Kangge Power Station with 246,000 kva and many other stations have been newly constructed in North Korea.

During the Seven-Year Plan, power output in North Korea will amount to 17,000 million kw/h.

During this period, a hydro-power station and a thermal power plant each with a generating capacity of one million kw/h will be built in Bochun, Ryanggang Province, and Bukchang, South Pyongan Province as well as a number of thermal and hydro-power stations in Hesan, Ryongsung, Kimchaik and other districts.

Output of Iron and Steel Remarkably Increased

The Kangsun Steel Works, the steel producing centre on the western coast, produced during the past five months twice as much steel and structural steel as in the whole year of 1947.

In this period, the workers there turned out some 10,000 tons of steel and 14,000 tons of structural steel in excess of the state plan.

Resolved to carry out their yearly plan before the Fourth Party Congress and thus win the title of "Chullima" Factory and, furthermore, to produce by the year end a total of 140,000 tons of steel, structural steel and steel slabs above the plan, the workers of the steel works ensured rapid growth in steel output through the introduction of more than 540 innovation and nationalization proposals.

Meanwhile, the steel works has shortened the time of a heat at an electric hearth by one hour on an average, one hour and a half at maximum, as against that in the fourth quarter of last year.

The per hour output of a rolling machine rose by more than 50 per cent compared with the beginning of the year.

The furnace workers of the Whanghai Iron Works have increased pig iron output to 1,000 tons by lowering by 0.12 the utility cubature coefficient of the furnace compared with the averaged figure of the first quarter year. And the furnace workers of the Kimchaik Iron Works overfulfilled the state plan of this month at 107 per cent by increasing the number of teemings.

And the converter constructors of the iron works have scored such successes as completing a converter with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons in a matter of a fortnight.

The Sungjin Steel Works increased in the past five months the output of special steel by 20 per cent in comparison with that in the corresponding period of last year or some five times the peak year level under the Japanese imperialist rule. And the converter workers of the Chongjin Steel Works are now nearing the level of producing 100 tons per converter a day which was originally planned for the next September.

Thanks to the high-pitched labour enthusiasm for higher output, the output of iron and steel is showing steady upswing. According to date compiled by the commission of heavy industry, last month witnessed the extra output of an aggregate of over 6,000 tons of pig iron, granulated iron and steel above the state plan.

Fish Catch Plan for First Half Year Fulfilled

The fisheries production targets for the first half year had been beaten by June 5 on all the east and west sea fishing grounds.

The fish catch during the past five months is 74,000 tons above that in the first five months of 1958, the peak year in the past.

To reach the goal of 800,000 tons of catch this year, the fishermen are carrying on active fishing, effectively combining pelagic and deep sea fishing with coastal and shallow sea fishing.

With far more circular moored net fishing boats and seining boats than last year going out fishing, the number of fishing fleets has doubled and many new fishing grounds have been explored for pelagic and deep sea fishing.

The fishermen in South Hamgyung Province registered most remarkable successes in the drive for the preschedule fulfilment of the first half year plan.

The workers of the Sinpo Fishery Office in the province fulfilled their first half year plan at 116.3 per cent on May 20 by markedly increasing the days of fishing and carrying out the combined mechanization of net throwing, net drawing and fish scooping.

The fishery workers are continuing the white-heat emulation to honor the yearly fishing plan.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Congratulatory Message To N. Khrushchov

Premier Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, cabled a congratulatory message on August 7 to Soviet Premier N.S. Khrushchov on learning the news that Soviet spaceship "Vostok II" with a man on board safely returned, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated August 8 from Pyongyang. The message reads as follows in part;

Today, the Korean people have received with great excitement and joy the news that Vostok II returned safely to the earth after finishing successfully a long space flight.

I, on behalf of all the Korean people, send my warmest message of congratulation to you and through you to all the Soviet people including Major Gherman Titov, and scientists, technicians and workers who took part in making the spaceship.

The successful flight of the recent Soviet spaceship demonstrated once again the might of the world's most advanced Soviet science and the unmatched superiority of the socialist system.

The tremendous success of Soviet science and technology is a victory not only for the Soviet people but also for the entire socialist camp and all the progressive people of the world.

At the same time, the success of Vostok II is a great blow to the imperialists who are preparing for a new war, as well as a great encouragement to all the people who are fighting for world peace.

All the Korean people are proud of the victory of the Soviet people from the bottom of their hearts.

We wish you and the entire Soviet people further success in the struggle for the construction of Communist society in your country.

Farmers Rise up for Increased Output of Rice

The agricultural cooperative members who are resolved to increase grain output by one million tons this year compared with last year transplanted rice seedlings in an acreage 142,000 jungbo greater than the result of the corresponding period of last year.

Rice transplanting has thus been wound up twenty days earlier than usual except in part of the cold northern areas and paddy fields where wheat and barley were cultivated as before crops.

The co-op peasants in the Yunbaik Plains and the Kaesong area who used to transplant rice in midsummer under the Japanese imperialists' rule and Syngman Rhee reactionary rule have completed rice transplanting far earlier than in the past.

The paddy fields in the Yuldoosamchunri Plain, South Pyungan Province, and other big plains of the country are taking on deep green.

This year, the co-op peasants of the country have considerably expanded the acreage of paddy fields compared with last year by obtaining over 84,000 jungbo of new land. And they applied 30 tons of compost per jungbo for raising the fertility of land.

Along with cold frame rice seedlings, dry-bed rice seedlings were slso raised in a planned way.

They transplanted cold frame rice seedlings in over 50 per cent of the total paddy fields in response to the call of the Party for extensively introducing advanced farming technique.

The workers of the farm machine stations of the country transported compost and carried out spring tillage in time with more than 6,000 tractors.

And in the rice transplanting season all the tractors were mobilized in the harrowing work.

In response to the call of the Party to support the countryside, a total of over 97,071,780 people actively helped the co-op peasants in rice transplanting.

The agricultural cooperative peasants who have wound up rice transplanting at an unprecedented tempo are now pushing ahead with paddy and dry field weeding with the resolve to dedicate golden fields.

Repressive Laws, Groundless Plans Cannot Save S. Korea out of Crisis

The "Newspapers Registration Law" framed by the military "government" is one of the repressive laws aimed at justifying and strengthening controls over reporting activities.

The law stipulates that newspaper, news service and magazine offices should be equipped with a rotary press and other necessary facilities and that they should have a "certificate of deposits" totaling ten million hwan.

In this law are also included a "defamation" clause and obligatory regulations which stipulate that violators of these articles are forbidden to issue publications, or sentenced to hard labor up to three years or a fine up to 10 million hwan.

This law clearly demonstrates how desperately the military fascists are trying to repress the South Korean people's dissatisfaction with them.

However, such suppressive measures will rather incur their indignation more. The Association of Newspaper Editors of South Korea on July 30 decided to address to the "military regime" a petition opposing the law as suppression of the press.

Natural enough, people's living can never be stabilized by those who are overruled by selfishness.

The "military regime" recently announced that 54.8 per cent of the "State Construction Projects" were completed as of July 30, and the afforestation and embankment work completed.

However, such large-scale projects as afforestation and embankment cannot be easily completed in more than two months, especially in South Korea whose economy has been completely destroyed owing to the colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists.

That the announcement is unreliable is proved by the fact that a great number of banks, bridges, roads, and large tracts of farmland were swept away in the wake of the flood which hit South Korea at the beginning of July.

Unemployes and food-short farmers are recruited for expanding airports, and constructing military roads and ports, particularly in areas near the military demarcation line.

The "military government" are extolling the state construction projects as aimed at "relieving unemployes" and "increasing people's income and savings."

This is also groundless. Jobless persons have increased by some 500,000 since the military coup. At "construction" sites, "relieved" persons are working with a beggarly pay.

The military fascists are trying hard to get "aid" from imperialists on the pretext of of continuing construction projects as the "national task."

The development of a healthy national economy and the rebuilding of the country are incompatible with the predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Evacuation of the U.S. forces from South Korea, economic and cultural interchange between the North and the South, and peaceful unification of the fatherland-this is the only way to save South Korea out of the present economic and social crisis. (**News Comment**)

U.S. Forces Launch Guided-Missiles' Test in S. Korea

The U.S. air forces are planning to conduct a "guided-missile test" in the western coastal areas of South Korea every Monday between Aug. 7 and Sept. 25, according to a Seoul broadcast.

As already reported, earlier on Aug. 1, the "U.N. Headquarters" in South Korea conducted landing maneuvers in the eastern coastal areas, mobilizing U.S. troops, marine corps and U.S.-"ROK" air forces.

136 Persons Arrested

The South Korean police authorities on Aug. 1 and 2 arrested 136 persons in Chunju, North Chulla Province, on the charge of violating the "curfew," according to a Chunju broadcast.

As already reported, the "military government" arrested some 100,000 innocent people by the end of July, on various false charges.

Tax Defaulters Indicted

The Taejun District Procecutors Office on July 31 indicted 40 inhabitants on the charge that they had not paid a "national tax" befor the deadline, according to a broadcast from Taejun.

More Public Officials Discharged

58 Taegu public officials were recently discharged for the reason that they were "too old to work," according to a report from South Korea. Earlier, on Aug. 4, the "military regime" fired some 5,500 public officials of the Transportation Department.

Twenty Schools Closed Down

The "military regime" on July 6 closed down forcibly 20 schools in Seoul on the charge that they were not equipped with necessary facilities or ill-managed, according to a Hankook Ilbo report.

Later, on July 13, two junior and senior high schools in the city were closed down.

Meanwhile, another report from South Korea said that most of students of the closed schools are children of workers.

Acute Shortage of Teachers

The South Korean "Education Ministry" announced recently that South Korea was short of 9,767 junior and senior public high school teachers as of Aug. 9, or 51.2 per cent of the required number, Haptong Tongshin reported from Seoul. This is a 3.4 per cent increase over last January.

Amount of Bank Deposits Drop

The amount of deposits in five banks in Seoul dropped by 3.8 per cent during the first five days of August, according to a Kyungje Tongshin report from Seoul.

The amount of banks deposits throughout South Korea decreased by 9,600 million hwan during the first month after the military coup, the same report said.

Commodity Prices Soar Again

The wholesale price index in Seoul rose by 0.9 per cent between July 29 and Aug. 4, compared with the previous week, according to a report from Seoul. This shows a 2.6 per cent increase over the middle of July.

Peasants Oppose Plunder of Summer Crops

The North Chulla provincial authorities of South Korea are resorting to fascist outrages against the peasants in the province to forcibly "purchase" 60,000 suk of summer crops, according to Radio Chungjo.

But the puppet clique had barely managed by June 29 to collect 418 suk, less than 0.07 per cent of their goal.

The peasants are stubbornly opposing the predatory "purchase" of summer crops by the military blackguards.

As already reported, the South Korean military ruffians are frenziedly attempting to plunder more summer crops than the previous year from the South Korean peasants who are on the brink of starvation.

But they are running up against the resolute opposition of the hunger-stricken peasants.

Smuggling Increases in S. Korea

In June, this year, smuggling in South Korea amounted to more than 450 million hwan or about three times, compared with the corresponding month of last year, according to data compiled by the puppet Ministry of Finance quoted by Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul on July 27.

The actual amount of smuggling in this period is far more than this, for the above includes only that uncovered by the puppet custom officers.

Such sharp increase of smuggling in South Korea is attributable to the predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the clique against the South Korean traders.

According to the South Korean press, the South Korean traders cannot make both ends meet owing to the overall rise of imported goods resulting from the marking-up of exchange rate of the U.S. dollar to South Korean hwan by the U.S. imperialists and to the onerous tariff imposed by the puppet clique.

As a result, an increasing number of traders are becoming smugglers.

Premier Abdul Karim Kassem Cables to Premier Kim Il Sung

Iraqui Premier Abdul Karim Kassem cabled a following message to Premier Kim Il Sung in reply to the latter's congratulatory message, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated August 9 from Pyongyang.

"We received your congratulatory message with great pleasure, which you and your people sent us on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Revolution of July 14th, 1958.

"We are sure that the friendly relations between the two countries will be strengthened. We wish you and your people happiness and success in the construction work and development of the Korean people."

Korean Government Delegation Welcomed in Havana

A mass meeting was held in Havana on July 31 to welcome the visit to Cuba of the DPRK Government delegation following a mass welcome meeting held in Santiago on July 9, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated July 31 from Havana.

All the delegates of the DPRK, including Li Joo Yun, Vice-Premier and concurrently Minister of Trade, attended the meeting.

Diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries, Korean Ambassador Hong Dong Chul and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Havana were also present. Mayor of Havana Jose Alangjo addressed at the meeting.

The mayor said, "The success of the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and against the U.S. imperialists is the example for the Cuban people, and further the heroic Korean people is always the object of respect of the Cuban people."

Li Joo Yun said in reply:

"The solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples is stronger day after day through the common struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Korean people wholeheartedly support the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

"The Korean people strongly accuse the U.S. imperialists of its aggression against Cuba, and at the same time, we express undivided support for and solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle."

U.S. imperialism is the enemy not only of the Cuban people but also of the Korean people, he added.

Communique Published On Korean-Polish Technical Cooperation

A communique on the third meeting of the Korean–Polish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was issued in Warsaw, acording to a report from Warsaw.

The communique reads in part:

Under the decision of the third meeting the DPRK will transfer to the Polish People's Republic a number of technical documentations in the fields of chemical industry, hydropower development and heavy industry.

The Polish People's Republic will transfer to the DPRK technical documentations in the domains of forestry, ship-building, public health and coal industry.

New York Times; "In Korea-Uncertainty"

The New York Times on July 16 carried an article titled "In Korea—Uncertainty." Even the mouthpiece of the U.S. imperialist administration has got to recongnize the critical situation of South Korea.

The article follows in part;

"From its restless springtime of discontent, South Korea has moved into a summer of heavy watching.

"The political feel of this city in the saucer bowl of the Korean hills is not unlike the weather–heavily clouded, uncertain.

"The military 'revolution' that overthrew the inffectual Government of John M. Chang is two months old. The spasms of the power struggle among the men who made the 'revolution' have startled the city. The 'revolution removed' all instruments of power from the politicians and from the people.

"Something have been done–tightening of 'discipline,' the the smashing and arrest of the Opposition.

"At the time the army men took power, they represented no one but themselves and like-minded officers. They took power because they had the guns and because the elected leaders were too weak.

"Despite talk about taking a step on the road to true democracy, the junta has taken only the classic steps of authoritarianism by eliminating opposition and beginning the establishment of a network reaching into every village and city block.

"People want progress, jobs, food and stability.

"There are numerous prophecies that the summer of watchfulness will be followed by an autumn of chaos."

AP Reports of People's Dissatisfaction With Military Regime

The South Korean "military regime" issued on Aug. 3 a "political white paper" extolling their "achievements" made during two months since the coup, but the people are cautiously watching the "government," an AP dispatch recently reported from South Korea.

The paper praised the "achievements" in spite of the fact that the "military regime" has turned South Korea into a huge prison and plunged the people into the depths of misery, the dispatch said.

Officers and ministers now in power, it added, do not know what is in people's minds, although they are trying hard to win support from them.

The dispacth noted that the military regime was making every effort to "appease" the disaffected people.

Anti-A and H-Bombs Meeting Held in Tokyo

The Seventh World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs opened on August 9 at the Takanawa Prince Hotel in Tokyo with 115 delegates from 29 nations and eight international organizations attending.

Delegates from the DPRK could not attend the conference owing to the Japanese Government's refusal to permit their entry into Japan.

Five delegates from the DP RK who live in Japan including Yun Sang Chul, attended the conference, authorized by the National Peace Committee of Korea.

At the opening of the preliminary session, the participants offered a silent prayer for the victims of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, said in his general report, "We strongly oppose the U.S. policy of nuclear war, but we wholeheartedly support the Soviet policy of peaceful co-existence."

"Let's launch common actions all over the world in order to realize the prohibition of nuclear tests and abolition of nuclear weapons," he said.

At the meeting, delegates from foreign countries including Korea, China and Britain, spoke after some of the messages by 95 noted persons, such as Soviet Premier N.S. Khrushchov and Mrs. Roosevelt, were read.

Among other delegates, Yun Sang Chul, head of the DPRK delegation spoke as follows in part:

Head of the DPRK delegation Yun Sang Chul (top) making his speech at the Seventh World Conference Against A-H Bombs opened on Aug. 9 in Tokyo. (bottom)

Speech Made by Yun Sang Chul (Excepts)

Dear Chairman!
Dear fellow delegates!
Dear Japanese friends!

Today, the forces of peace are overwhelming decisively the imperialist war forces in all the domains of international life, and the world peoples' movement for safeguarding peace and security to save the mankind from war disasters is spreading and developing with every passing day.

However, the imperialist war forces still exist and the dangers of war are increasing. Clinging tightly to the already bankrupt "positions-of-strength policy," the imperialists are increasing war expenditures, expanding armaments and creating war atmosphere.

* On this occasion, I think it my duty to mention a few words about the Korean question, one of the most urgent questions for the peace and security in the Far East.

Sixteen years have already elapsed since Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist rule. But, the peaceful unification of Korea, the greatest national desire of all the Korean people, has not yet been achieved, and the tragic division of the country and the nation still continues.

* The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a series of proposals and taken various measures for the unification of Korea by Korean people themselves without any foreign interference on a democratic basis by withdrawing all the foreign forces from South Korea.

* Turning down all these just and rational proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, the U.S. is continuously occupying South Korea.

* Faced with a total bankruptcy of their colonial rule as the result of intensified struggle of the South Korean people for peaceful unification of the country, the U.S. imperialists hatched a "military coup" in South Korea and are strengthening fascist rule of terror.

* Meanwhile, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are stepping up the "South Korea–Japan Talks" with a view to forming a "NEATO" and openly carrying out an economic invasion of South Korea.

Facing such a serious situation in which the U.S. imperialists and their followers are intensifying tensions in the Far East and preparing for a new aggressive war, "Treaties of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" were recently concluded between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China.

* These two treaties are treaties of a defensive and peace-loving nature to protect the contracting countries' independence and security, and are a manifestation of unshakable determination of the three peoples to preserve and consolidate peace in the Far East and the world over.

* The masters of Korea are the Korean people. There are absolutely no reasons and grounds on which the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea continuously.

Note By Li Sang Kun, A Returnee From Japan

Li Sang Kun who returned to North Korea aboard the 29th repatriation ship contributed her note to the Korean News Service. Her note reads as follows;

I have never had my birthday celebrated in Japan, but back in the fatherland, I can celebrate my birthday twice a year.

One birthday party is given on March 13 when I was born and the other on July 10 when I landed on our fatherland and started a new life.

I was born in a certain slum in Osaka and my father was a poor construction worker who went gypsying about all the places throughout Japan.

I lost my mother when I was two years old, and at the age of 12 my father died, too.

For this reason, I had to start working at the age of 15.

But I was fired very often because I was a Korean girl.

Sometimes I was homeless and forced to sleep outside.

But now I can celebrate my birthday twice a year!

On the night of my July 10 birthday party, I had a very good time of it with my friends and talked after midnight about wonderful apartment houses we live in, wonderful factories where we are working and further about the conditions of capitalist countries like Japan where we had lived.

I am not what I was in Japan.

I never regret it even if I have offered my life for the country and for my friends.

I begin to think like this, living in our fatherland where I find real humaneness and comradeship.

I had never thought that way while I was in Japan.

How happy I am to be able to live with kind persons in the fatherland, such as a friend who teaches me my mother tongue, our apartment manager who often visits me and asks me if I want anything, kind leaders of the Korean Workers' Party and a kind oldman, Kim Kyong Su who takes care of me as if he were my father.

Everything is fine in the fatherland.

Last summer we planned to make a new type of weaving machine in our textile factory.

Premier Kim Il Sung visited our factory at that time and encouraged us. "It is a patriotic work. Don't be discouraged even if you fail," Premier Kim Il Sung said.

After his visit we discussed with each other a plan to make fine weaving machines.

We failed three times in making a weaving machine, but at last a fine weaving machine was made.

Now we have won the tittle of "flying horse," and I have become a member of a "flying horse" team in only a year after I returned to North Korea.

Korean Social Organizations Welcome Acquittal of Matsukawa Defendants

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the National Peace Committee of Korea, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth Union, the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent to the Liaison Council for Justice to the Defendants in the Matsukawa Case in Japan a cable heartily congratulating the innocent defendants on their acquittal, according to a Radio Pyongyang broadcast of Aug. 10.

The victory of Japanese workers in the struggle shows that the united struggle of the working class and other sections can destroy any intrigue by reactionary groups, the cable said.

The cable also said that Korean workers and other sections of the Korean people happily regard the victory as their own and will give wholehearted support in the future to the just struggle of the Japanese people.

Korean Businessmen Meet for Promoting Free Trade Between DPRK and Japan

Some 500 Korean businessmen in Japan and representatives of Korean organizations in Japan attended the first meeting of the "Committee for Promoting Trade with Fatherland" held in Tokyo on Aug. 6.

Also attending the conference were those affiliated with the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan (a pro-"ROK" organization) and those taking a neutral stand.

After reports and discussion, the conference adopted its program and bylaws.

Earlier on June 9, some 1,300 Korean businessmen in Japan met in Niigata and decided to launch a movement for promoting free trade between the DPRK and Japan, organizing a "committee for promoting trade with fatherland."

The program adopted at the conference said that all the Korean businessmen in Japan, irrespective of differences of ideology, political opinion, religion and in affiliation, will struggle for;

1. Abolition of artificial barriers set up by the Japanese government to DPRK–Japan trade.
2. Entry of a DPRK trade delegation into Japan and free travels between DPRK and Japan.
3. Strengthening of cooperation with Japanese economic and trade organizations.
4. Promotion of economic interchange between North and South Korea and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Repat. Agreement Extended for Another Year

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK has been extended for another year as the Japan Red Cross sent a cable to the DPRK counterpart, agreeing to its proposal for extending the repatriation agreement for another year.

Meanwhile, The group of Korean repatriates from Japan, totaling 861, left Niigata on Aug. 11 aboard the ships, Norilisk and Krilion, Korean Central News Agency reported on Aug. 12.

This brings the total repatriated since Dec. 14, 1959 to 70,099.

Editorial

We Denounce U.S. Imperialists and S. Korean Fascists for Their War Provocation Policy

Recently, the South Korean military fascists are making frantic efforts to intensify tension in Korea, calling out, "March northward!"

Why are they so bent on war-mongering?

As is well known, the U.S. imperialists are employing every repressive means to maintain as long as possible their colonial rule in South Korea, which confronts a total catastrophe.

Since the coup, the South Korean fascists have arrested tens of thousands of innocent people, dissolved all the political parties and "undesirable" social organizations, and banned a great number of publications.

The military ruffians, receiving directions from the U.S. imperialists, are now shouting again the "March northward!" slogan in order to divert public indignation against them over the fascists' rule.

They are driving the people into preparing for war, by forcing on them military service and labor service for the construction of military bases and roads.

They are also hell-bent on imbuing the people with "anti-Communism," utilizing their propaganda networks reaching every village and city block, and forcing "austerity" on them.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists recently sent a army division to South Korea and posted it in an area near the military demarcation line. At the same time they are plotting to lead the fascist clique to come to terms with the revived Japanese militarists.

But they are the proverbial frogs in the well that do not know the great ocean.

The current situation is completely different from what it was at a time when the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war against the northern part of the Republic and when later, Syngman Rhee called out, "March northward!"

The northern part of the Republic is now turned into a powerful revolutionary base where the people are firmly united around the Korean Workers' Party.

The South Korean people will also fight against such an intrigue to provoke a fraticidal war, without yielding to any suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the military ruffians.

Moreover, the Korean people are backed by the powerful Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and by peace-loving peoples of the world.

If the military fascists should take a foolish and reckless action, they would suffer a fatal blow.

U.S. Colonial Rule and South Korean Literature

Erotic magazines flooding South Korea are exerting poisonous influences on the populace of the country.

The April 19 popular uprising of last year was of significance in that it awakened the national consciousness of South Korean writers and artists.

The U.S. policy of colonial subjugation and the policy of the South Korean fascist regime were great obstacles to the efforts of South Korean writers and artists to develop their literary creative activities.

Evidently enough, these policies have plunged South Korea into what it is today, a country where people are suffering indescribable miseries as the result of economic crisis.

It must be recalled that South Korean writers and artists were greatly influenced by the unification program which was made public by Marshal Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialist rule and was further elaborated at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly last November.

This program inspired South Korean writers and artists to make efforts for realizing peaceful unification of the fatherland as soon as possible.

Writers and artists in the southern half of the country are joining in the struggle for realizing at the earliest opportunity economic, cultural and postal exchange between the South and the North, while constantly exposing the true character of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, particularly, that of U.S. "aid."

The works of present South Korean writers and artists are characterized by: Hatred for the fascistic dictatorial regime; exposal of the daily degenerating reality of South Korea; support for and praise of the people struggling for a new social system and a new administration; demand for freedom and democratic rights.

The author of "Since you have seen that light.....," a poem which recently appeared in a certain literary magazine in South Korea, attacked sharply the puppet ruling circles, whom he called "devils" in the poem.

Another attack on the puppet clique is made through a poem titled "Warning, lamentation, resolution" in which the author branded the U.S. placemen as hypocrites, speaking of them as being more abominable than pestilence, voluptuous just like blood-thirsty wolves,..... sharks who profiteered at the expense of the blood shed by the heroes of the April 19 popular uprising last year.

In a poem, "I will..., I will go to the battle-front," the poet echoes the South Korean people's sentiment against the U.S. imperialists, giving an artistic expression to their indignation. A short story, "The genuine feeling" brims with the South Korean people's desire for a new social system and a new administration. In "A prelude to the devastated land," another short story, the author depicts the miserable living conditions of South Korean peasants. The conditions of South Korean peasants were as miserable under the Chang Myun regime as under Syngman Rhee. The author says through the hero of the story as follows: The South Korean peasants should rise up more resolutely in their struggle for their living right.

While we can observe such a desirable tendency in present-day South Korean literature, we cannot overlook the fact that naturalism is still a leading literary tendency which is exerting a poisonous influence on South Korean literature, giving rise to a variety of formalisms. It is important to note here that these literary formalisms are traced to the literary policy of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean regime and have been encouraged by them overtly and covertly to divert people's attention from U.S. colonial rule.

As the result, literary creative activities in South Korea have been fallen into the groove of formalism and writers appears to have lost their enthusiasm to the development of literature.

The South Korean social situation, coupled by such bourgeois ideologies as pragmatism and existentialism provided favorable condition for this tendency to become dominant in the literature of South Korea.

Thus, we can perceive throughout the whole body of the literary works of naturalism the characteristic that the prime object of these works without exception is to arouse a sentiment of anti-Communism among the people.

Issuing from this purpose, are various bourgeois feelings and viewpoints contained in these works, for example, a sensual nihilistic attitude toward life and self-denunciation. These are the typical features of the characters in them. While, doing so, reactionary writers are not idle in preaching docile submission to the U.S. imperialists to the people by implanting the illusion among them that the U.S. is so powerful that only by depending on them South Korea can be saved from its tragic condition. At the same time, they do not forget to offer insults to the northern half of the Republic and spread groundless slanders against it.

For this reason, it is not surprising to us that the leading and recurrent subject matters of almost all the literary works in present-day South Korea concern sex and love affairs. Emphasizing sensuous pleasures, these works are aimed at imbuing the readers with the philosophy that life has no special meaning but carnal pleasure.

Accordingly, the purpose which a literary work should serve, reactionary writers assert, is to contribute toward satisfying sexual appetite.

In addition to these cheap erotic and sexy writings, numerous literary works placing excessive stress upon hatred for human beings have appeared. Here is an example: In a short story, "The sorrows of a traveler," the author openly praises death, both mental and physical, by rejecting every sort of human aspiration and entirely denying claims to human existence.

Further, there have appeared works not only approving but also advocating the war provocation policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime. Undoubtedly, the purpose of these bellicose productions is to create in South Korea a warlike atmosphere and to contribute toward concealing the aggressive nature of the U.S. policy of provoking a new war. "Trees on a mountain-side," a novel, is typical in this respect. The above-mentioned literary tendency is also the case with other arts.

Reviewing the South Korean art world, 1960, one of the prominent critics of the country said ruefully:

"There was much noise but nothing worthy of comment occurred in the dramatic movement," "Last year was a fruitless year for the musical world."

The same is also true with the film world.

A large number of films imported from the U.S. are flooding South Korea and these films are reducing the opportunities of home-made films being shown on the screen.

Today, we know well that South Korean writers and artists are confronted by various difficulties in their creative activities. Undoubtedly, these difficulties exist because of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. It is not surprising that difficulties are preventing the people from being offered the opportunity of enjoying the heritage of Korean classical literature and art and from being educated in the spirit of national consciousness.

Employing every measure against progressive arts, the U.S. imperialists urge their puppet clique to play a more positive role in spreading reactionary bourgeois literature in sofar as they reckon that such literature will contribute further toward consolidating the colonial subjugation of South Korea.

To mention one example, the public showing of a documentary film titled "The April 19 revolution" was forbidden on the ground that that there are in the film some undesirable scenes of policemen using violence to demonstrators.

In short, it may be said that there is no freedom for South Korean writers and artists to engage in their creative activities, unless they express in their works support for the U. S. colonial rule and their policy of war provocation, and, unless praise the present fascist regime.

Development of Doll-Play in North Korea

Doll-play in present-day North Korea is playing a significant role in cultivating our hopefuls with Socialist morality.

Many doll-play circles in the northern half of the Republic have been formed since the August 15 Liberation of Korea. These doll-play circles, inheriting and developing the good tradition of Korean doll-play, have produced a lot of works of high artistic value. Works performed so for are mainly based on Korean classical literature and folklore. Further, we have numerous doll-play masterpieces dealing with the daily changing aspects of the Socialist realities and giving superb artistic expression to the Socialist realities through the method of socialistic realism.

Recently, a doll-play called "Bound for the lunar world" was put on the stage—a play introducing the results of modern science and technology. This eight-scene doll-play deals with the realization of human aspiration for a trip to the lunar world. It is of great significance in cultivating children's minds with scientific thinking as well as in fostering their courage and morality.

The time the story of this doll-play takes place is: When the Korean people are leading a happy life together in a Communist paradise under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, after the peaceful unification of Korea has been realized.

The mystery of the lunar world has already been explained by the science of the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

However, even at such a time, the enemies of world peace and Communism make all possible efforts to prevent a trip to the lunar world being realized by the Socialist camp. This is because of their ambition to become the first to arive at the moon.

At this very juncture, a group of "pioneers" of the Republic, headed by their teacher, Chul Ho, leave this satellite for the moon, aboard a spaceship named "We, hopefuls."

By the way, the moon has been sung as a fancy-filled kingdom in many juvenile songs since olden time. Here is a Korean children's song of the moon:

Moon, moon, the bright moon,
Our forefathes told me, a laurel-tree you have,
Shall I cut it down with an axe golden,
To build with it a three-room house ?
My dream is to live there for a thousand years,
Together with my parents, now a long way off.

On the way to the moon, the boys in the "We, hopefuls" hold an interview over television with Soviet boys and watch a scene of punishment of a U.S. "robot," a spy, who failed in destroying the lunar world.

Finally, the boys aboard the spaceship return safely to the earth with various results achieved on the moon.

This doll-play, whose story we have just outlined, seems to promise a further development of this artistic genre, introducing as it does a variety of new devices and technical ventures into the dramatic art.

The People's Korea

Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbo Sa
President and Publisher: Kim Min Hua
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

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